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FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE DECLARATION ON FALKLANDS

PY031619 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Report from Punta del Este by reporter Emilio Suarez Silvera]

[Text] Brazil and Uruguay will support the Argentine decision to summon the OAS Permanent Council of Foreign Ministers to a special session to discuss the situation of the Malvinas Islands sovereignty in view of the latest events. The three countries also agreed to expand the studies aimed at institutionalizing the trilateral cooperation on the basis of the Uruguayan proposal to create a permanent South Atlantic commission, in keeping with their consistent concern for effectively preserving the fishing resources of the area. This common position was adopted as a result of the Uruguayan, Argentine, and Brazilian foreign ministers' summit that took place in Punta del Este on 2 November to analyze the consequences of the British declaration which established a 150-mile exclusionary fishing zone around the Malvinas Islands.

Foreign Ministers Enrique Iglesias, Dante Caputo, and Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre, of Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil respectively, met behind closed doors on three occasions in the Posta del Cangrejo hotel. Afterward they met with Ambassadors Carlos Perette [Argentine Ambassador to Uruguay] and Eduardo (Losana), as well as with advisers of their respective foreign ministries. In this manner they complied with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's proposal made last 30 October to his colleagues Raul Alfonsin and Jose Sarney, after a round of personal telephone conversations with them. The foreign ministers discussed the subject thoroughly. After the summit they issued a 7-point declaration in which they reasserted their support for joint actions to try to reach an understanding between Argentina and Britain. The declaration was read by Iglesias, who said that the objective of the summit was to consider the consequences of the British declaration on the South Atlantic issued on 29 October 1986.

[Begin Iglesias recording] 1. The Governments of Brazil and Uruguay reiterated their total solidarity with the Argentine stand, in conformity with the recent communiques published, and the traditional friendship ties that link the three countries.

2. The three governments decided to maintain permanent diplomatic consultations in view of recent events.

3. They expressed their firm determination to resort to all peaceful mechanisms to find the path to solving the dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland within the spirit of the UN resolution on the zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic, and within the framework of resolution 40.21 on the Malvinas issue.

4. The governments of Brazil and Uruguay support Argentina's convocation of a special session of the OAS permanent council of foreign ministers.

5. The three countries, in keeping with their constant concern to effectively preserve the fishing resources of the area, agreed to expand their studies concerning institutionalized cooperation on the basis of the Uruguayan proposal of June 1986 to create a permanent commission of the South Atlantic.

6. Argentina expressed its profound appreciation to the Governments of Brazil and Uruguay for this new gesture of fraternal solidarity, within the spirit of the growing integration among its peoples.

7. The three governments reiterated before the international community their conviction that bilateral diplomatic negotiations are the appropriate means of finding a peaceful solution to this dispute, and expressed their firm hope that the future will demonstrate the effectiveness of this path. [end recording] [passage indistinct]

GUATEMALA WORKS TO REACTIVATE CONTADORA

PA301946 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2337 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan foreign minister said today that Central America cannot be without a forum for dialogue and negotiation, and he stressed the need to resume the Contadora Group peace talks.

"We cannot be without a forum. The Contadora Group peace efforts and the Central American parliament regional talks must be resumed," Mario Quinonez Amezquita said during a news conference. The Guatemalan foreign minister and his deputy, Francisco Villagran De Leon, in this capital ended a Central American tour that began last Saturday to promote the resumption of the Contadora talks.

The efforts of the Contadora Group, made up of Mexico, Columbia, Venezuela, and Panama, have been stalemated since June when Contadora issued a draft regional peace treaty which was not endorsed by all the area countries. "There are many obstacles in the way of resuming the Contadora talks. However, after meeting with [representatives of] the area governments, I am quite optimistic as I return to Guatemala," Quinonez said. "Our government will evaluate the views expressed in the area and then decide on what steps to follow, whether they be those that already exist or new ones," he remarked. To Quinonez Amezquita, the important things are "a political solution in Central America and the need to overcome obstacles via the Contadora peace forum and the parliament, places for dialogue."

The idea of a Central American parliament was conceived by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo to promote regional dialogue. However, the parliament has not been established and the basis for its creation has not been fully outlined. Quinonez Amezquita said that the lawsuits filed by Nicaragua against Honduras and Costa Rica at the International Court of Justice in June for allegedly supporting the contras is one of the obstacles in the way of resuming the Contadora talks and developing the Central American Parliament. He said that the official protest by the Salvadoran Government to Mexico, a member of the Contadora Group, over a document presented at the United Nations on alleged human rights violations in El Salvador, is another obstacle.

On this subject, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, who also attended the news conference, said that problem with Mexico "could be an obstacle" to the renewal of Contadora's peace talks. "There could be problems, although I cannot give a definitive answer," Acevedo Peralta said.

Asked about the role Nicaragua plays in Central America, Quinonez Amezquita said Guatemala is "democratic and pluralistic," and "respects all peoples." The foreign minister said: "We will not encourage confrontation, nor will we approve of it. Nor will we allow our country to be used to train contras or destabilize the Managua government."

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS OPPOSITION TO UK MOVE

Alfonsin Sees 'Plundering'

PY032258 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1935 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 3 Nov (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin said today that the British decision to create a 150-mile fishing conservation zone around the Malvinas was "plundering" [despojo] and warned that "this provocation" raises the possibility that "incidents endangering peace in the region can occur."

The chief of state emphasized that Argentina "will make its rights respected as a peace-loving country."

At the opening of the 13th Inter-American Naval Conference, in which navy chiefs from 16 countries of the continent are participating, the Argentine president stated that "we are peaceful people and we seek peace."

Elaborating on this topic in addressing the navy chiefs, Alfonsin said: "You know that these 200 miles are part of the Argentine seas, where we have been peacefully exercising our rights in agreement with the international community."

"Arguments related to ecology, and fishing resources have been wielded and the United Kingdom has already tried to take this question to international forums," Alfonsin said.

The Argentine president said that behind that British concern "lays the intention to have Argentina and the majority of the international community recognize British sovereignty [over the Falklands] something which we will never do."

He then referred to the recent measure adopted by Great Britain as "plundering directed against our country."

In response to the British strategy of dealing with the fishing question unilaterally, Alfonsin said Argentina began to sign bilateral agreements "involving our seas, because it is true that since the exclusionary zone was established there have been excesses that could deplete the zone's fishing resources."

Alfonsin added: "We did not bring in any ships. However, there are ships flying different flags there. We have simply decided to put order in the fishing operations. The ships can come in a more orderly fashion, in fewer numbers, being controlled, and respecting the rights of the Argentine nation."

He stressed that "this is the path of peace that we are seeking in the southern region. This is why we have enthusiastically supported the proposal made by our sister nation of Brazil regarding the South Atlantic." He emphasized that Argentina will make its rights be respected and "will do so as a peace-loving country."

He then said that "we have demonstrated Argentina's desire for peace when we ended the 100-year conflict that we had maintained with our sister republic of Chile, making it a thing of the past. We have demonstrated this fact and we continue to do so as a member of the Group of Six, which is trying to make the world aware of the conviction that through an ethical awareness, the awareness of a new sense of morality. All of us are fighting, as they fought in the past, to put an end to slavery through moral force.

"Today we can try and convince the powerful of the world to stop the ever-increasing race that can lead not only to disaster for the belligerents, but also to disaster for all peoples of the world," he added.

Alfonsin also said that "we are going to defend our rights at all international forums. On this occasion I want to express my thanks for the moving solidarity that has been expressed by all the sister countries of Latin America, which are not alone, because we also have the solidarity of other democracies throughout the world, including all the Third World countries. We hope that the various international forums will understand our position."

"I see our America as the continent of freedom and peace, a freedom and peace that, to be effective, must march in unison because it is impossible to imagine them separately," Alfonsin said.

Finally, he thanked the navy chiefs for visiting Argentina because "here you are going to hold a dialogue, you are going to debate, and thus seek paths that will allow us to continue to work together to strengthen peace."

Confers With Reagan

PY040237 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0153 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (TELAM) -- The Public Information Secretariat has reported that President Raul Alfonsin has asked his U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan for his understanding and support in connection with the unilateral measures the British Government adopted for the Malvinas Islands.

In a phone conversation with the U.S. President this evening while Reagan was closing the Republican electoral campaign in California, Alfonsin reiterated that Argentina will defend its sovereign rights over its territory at all international forums.

Present during the conversation, which lasted from 2205 to 2215, were Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Antonio Troccoli and Juan Sourrouille, the ministers of interior and economy, respectively.

Diplomatic 'Siege' Planned

PY040233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2250 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (NA) -- The government will make it clear to the international community that it has made a firm decision "not to militarize" the new conflict that was created when Great Britain unilaterally expanded the economic exploitation zone around the Malvinas, but rather "reinforce its diplomatic offensive" in Western Europe and the United States to demonstrate the "aggressive" character of the United Kingdom's decision.

On the domestic front, the source revealed that on 31 October high-ranking national officials met with labor leaders to brief them on the situation and that contacts with the political forces are continuing.

This information was provided to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS today by a high-ranking official source, who added that the government strategy is intended to "lay siege" to London, and to demonstrate Argentina's "disposition to dialogue."

"The Argentine Government has obtained a quick response (?in) the area," the source pointed out, adding that "these are not the only steps we will take. Now we will reinforce our diplomatic strategy in West European countries and the United States, a country whose position is not yet very clear to us."

Analyzing the diplomatic "developments" in the near future, the source said that the "key date" will be 1 February, the date that has been unilaterally set by Great Britain to release regulations regarding the exploitation of resources by third countries within the 200-mile zone around the Malvinas.

The source added that "the government strategy and studies are aimed at (?completing as soon as possible) all the contacts and talks by that time, so that the announced regulations can be addressed appropriately."

Again, regarding the domestic front, the source said that the results of the contacts the government made with political forces have been "very good" and that a "secret meeting" between government officials and labor leaders was held on 31 October.

The source declined to provide more information on that "secret meeting," alleging that the process of the CGT internal reorganizations makes it inadvisable to go into details.

However, the source said that the actions the government has taken as a result of the Britisn Government's resolution were "well-received" by the labor leaders.

The diplomatic offensive and the talks with Latin American governments on the foreign front and the talks with the political and labor forces on the domestic front are the elements of what the source described as a "permanent session" by national authorities regarding the Malvinas issue.

The government will not relinquish its peaceful intentions and will demonstrate its disposition to dialogue at all times, the source reiterated, stresing that only the United Kingdom has manifested "aggressiveness."

Finally, the source stated that the authorities "have not let other serious and difficult problems affecting the country go unattended, although they have been overshadowed by the crisis triggered by Great Britain.

FURTHER FOREIGN COMMENT ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

Garcia Sees 'New Provocation'

PY040158 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2251 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (NA) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia today warned that Great Britain's "new provocation" in the South Atlantic is part of an "escalation of violence" against Latin America. He also believes that it could be "a maneuver to distract the world public opinion, getting it interested in this situation while promoting some type of action against Nicaragua."

During a press conference that he held here during his visit to the country, Garcia termed as "inoperative" the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR), and stated that "its limitations have already been demonstrated, including its ideological stance, because it only responds to the interests relating to the East-West conflict and not to the interests pertaining to the North-South problem," in an obvious reference to what happened during the Malvinas war.

Garcia stressed that his trip to Argentina was a decision that was made outside "any type of protocol" with the goal of "expressing Peru's full support for Agentina and to promote a joint Latin American action in favor of [words illegible] Argentina."

Prior to meeting the media, Garcia met with a group of Argentine politicians and told them that Great Britain had committed "an action of provocation to the detriment of a peaceful solution" of the Malvinas problem.

He added that the current situation "involves the continent as a whole" and he stressed that "they (referring to the British) are (occupying) (the Islands) through the use of force, not reason. They have the force, but not the right. They can win, but not convince."

He stressed that "in addition to the problem of the South Atlantic we have a real danger where Nicaragua is concerned, where death, distress, and war are hovering," referring to possible armed interference by the United States.

The following Argentine politicians were present at the meeting and at the press conference: Marcelo Stubrin and Adolfo Gass of the Radical Civic Union; Antonio Cafiero and Jose Luis Manzano of the Justicialist Party; and Guillermo Estevez Boero of the Socialist Party.

Garcia rejected any type of bilateral action with Great Britain to try and seek a solution and he stressed that "we have come here to place ourselves at the disposal of the Argentine Government, which must make the decisions."

He added that the first thing to do is to seek "specific actions within the framework of the nonaligned countries, as one of its members is being threatened by a world power."

When Garcia left the press conference he was greeted warmly by approximately 200 persons [words illegible] in Plaza San Martin [words illegible] banners of the Peronist Youth, who honored him by singing "porompompon, porompompon, Alan Garcia is a Peronist."

At the disorderly press conference, Garcia rejected the British intention to establish a fishing zone around the Malvinas. He insisted that he supports the creation of an organization of Latin American and Caribbean states in order to "defend our rights."

He demanded "full sovereignty" for all the peoples of the subcontinent. He called for unity to "face the threat of the foreign debt" and to "stop the escalation of those who maintain very conservative ideas regarding trade with the countries of the Eastern bloc." Thus he referred to the British decision to expand to 150 miles the exclusionary zone as an answer to the fishing treaties Argentina has signed with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

Bolivian 'Solidarity,' Contadora

PY040030 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal has played down the request to censure him because, as he put it, the Huanchaca case is being manipulated for political purposes. [passage omitted]

Bedregal also referred to the possibility of Bolivia joining the Contadora Group, stressing that if Bolivia is invited, there will be no justification for a refusal.

Concerning the Argentine-British conflict, Bedreal said:

[Begin recording] (?I think) you are aware of what has been done in this regard. On 30 October, the president called President Alfonsin to express our solidarity. [?In turn] he contacted Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. This course of action [passage indistinct]. I believe the last colonial stronghold in our hemisphere must be a top issue for all Latin Americans. We call upon both sides to once and for all engage in serious negotiations to end this colonial affront against Latin America. This will be our position at the OAS meeting in Guatemala. [end recording]

Duarte Offers 'Complete Support'

PA032211 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today expressed his complete support for Argentina in its legal claim over the Malvinas Islands.

"El Salvador believes that the Malvinas belong to Argentina, and therefore we offer our complete support," to Argentina in its conflict with the UK regarding those islands and their territorial waters, the Salvadoran president said. This is the first official statement issued by the Salvadoran Government after the British Government decided to extend its "area of economic exclusion," around the Malvinas.

Greece Sees 'Threat to Peace'

PY010205 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0121 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (EFE) -- Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez reported here today that Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has expressed to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin "his understanding and support" as well as "his concern over the threat to peace" that the British decision implies. Alfonsin contacted the Greek prime minister over the phone and briefed him on the Argentine position regarding the decision adopted by Great Britain to create a protective fishing zone around the Malvinas Islands. Lopez added that Papandreou voiced assurances that Greece "will support the Argentine proposal at the United Nations" and "will present the issue at the highest level of the EEC" in December.

Italy, FRG Respond

PY311433 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1345 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- Italian President Francesco Cossiga today told his colleague Raul Alfonsin that "Argentina can always count on Italy's understanding" regarding the British decision to extend the economic exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands.

FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl also told Alfonsin that he thinks "that the most reasonable channel would be for the parties to negotiate."

Cossiga also told Alfonsin he will contact the Socialist head of the Italian Government, Bettino Craxi, and Christian Democratic Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who are currently visiting Beijing, to inform them about the topic.

Alfonsin telephoned Cossiga and Kohl from Olivos where he is conducting his official activities today, within the framework of a round of international consultations he is making. This information was provided by Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez, who telephoned the news room at Government House from Olivos.

GDR's Axen Cites UN votes

PY030151 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1547 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (DYN) -- Hermann Axen, third man in the GDR leadership, has arrived here. Axen expressed the GDR's support of the UN resolutions regarding the Malvinas conflict, indicating "we should do everything we can to prevent the worsening of the conflict."

Axen emphasized "the important role of President Raul Alfonsin and the Argentine struggle for peace, democracy and international cooperation which are well-known in our country." He said he is optimistic about the talks he is going to hold with the president, and government and Congress officials. He added the talks "will help strengthen bilateral links."

Axen, who was invited by Vice President Victor Martinez, is a member of the Politburo, secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee. Axen was welcomed at the airport by Senator Adolfo Gass, president of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and by GDR Ambassador to Argentina Horst Neumann.

Axen said: "The international situation is getting worse. Because of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, the policy of peaceful coexistence has bcome the last reasonable choice." He added "Argentina is engaged in an active and constructive action within the Group of Six, a group internationally appreciated because it supports security and detente in Latin America."

Axen pointed out that "the GDR keeps its word: Never again will a war break out on German soil, and this is why the GDR conducts a policy of dialogue and cooperation." He also referred to the meeting held by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Iceland, and the GDR's support for any talks aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons in the world.

BEDREGAL COMMENTS ON U.S. RELATIONS, AGREEMENTS

PY011831 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez said, in comments made at Government Palace, that diplomatic relations between Bolivia and the United States are at the very best level, and he does not believe there will be any (?distancing) between the two countries.

Bedregal Gutierrez added, because of the friendship existing between Bolivia and the United States, we are right now negotiating the [word indistinct] of the U.S. technical and logistical cooperation. There will be a large-scale agreement which will be incorporated in the dangerous drugs law which is now up for approval in Congress.

Regarding rumors that the Drug Enforcement Agency agents will leave the country, the foreign minister said they are officials of the U.S. Embassy and members of its staff, and that it is up to the U.S. Government to decide if they should go.

He also stated that the Executive Branch will request Congress to ratify the bilateral agreements signed with Taiwan, Cuban, and Canadian Governments in the framework of the national (?energy) program.

BRIEFS

GDR CONSULAR AGREEMENT -- Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez and concurrent GDR Ambassador Klaus Hartmann have signed a bilateral consular agreement to promote economic, cultural, and scientific relations. The talks leading up to this agreement started in 1984. [Summary] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Oct 86 PY]

SARNEY REAFFIRMS INFORMATICS, CAPITAL POLICIES

PY011443 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Oct 86 p 20

[Text] Brasilia -- President Jose Sarney yesterday complained to two deputies, Joao Hermann and Joao Cunha -- both of whom are PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] deputies for Sao Paulo -- that national and foreign groups are pressuring him to modify the foreign debt negotiations, to change the informatics reserve market law, and the remittance of profits law. This was explained by the two deputies at the end of the meeting they held with the president at the Planalto Palace.

According to Joao Hermann, the president referred to some businessmen saying, "people in this country must get used to earning no more than a 20 percent profit per month."

According to the legislator, Sarney also said that he is being pressured by foreign sectors, which want to increase their participation in the Brazilian domestic market, and by the financial system. He also said that he is confronting threats that the United States and Eastern European countries will implement retaliatory measures against Brazilian products.

According to Hermann the president asserted that he will not yield to these pressures and he told Deputy Joao Cunha that "the reserve market law for informatics is here to stay."

According to Cunha, Sarney also told him that he will not change his conduct of the foreign debt negotiations, that they will be carried out without the IMF's monitoring. Foreign sectors are exerting pressure regarding the Brazilian law that regulates the application of foreign capital in the Brazilian economy. Sarney reassured Hermann that he has no plans in amending this law "because it has been in force for 30 years."

NAVY VIEWS DEMILITARIZATION OF SOUTH ATLANTIC

PY311519 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] The resolution yesterday approved by the United Nations, creating a peace zone in the South Atlantic, is a controversial issue for the military. Navy Minister Enrique Saboya himself stated "this is an issue of foreign policy and is therefore an Itamaraty project," In so doing he removed from the Brazilian Armed Forces any responsibility for the drafting of this project. Nevertheless, in its preliminary phase, the Foreign Ministry did consult with Navy Minister Saboya about the proposal and was instructed not to confuse in any way whatsoever the term "demilitarization" with "nonmilitarization". Yesterday Admiral Saboya reasserted his theory by noting: "this is not merely a question of semantics."

In the final document, the Brazilian proposal (which was published by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO on 16 October), the Brazilian Foreign Ministry dedicated an entire chapter to explain the difference between the two terms by stating that "the concept of nonmilitarization of the area (the peace zone in the South Atlantic) by countries alien to this area does not mean the area must be demilitarized by those countries of the region. The latter does not mean those countries in the region must reduce their capacity to undertake military actions.

The document reasserts this initiative "in principle means it is up to those countries (in the region) to assume greater responsibilities to defend the peace and security of the region. Consequently, this means they must resort to all the neces ary means available."

By establishing this point of view, Itamaraty left open the possibility for the establishment of a South Atlantic Defense and Security Organization, similar to that of NATO. This is an idea defended by the three branches of the Brazilian Armed Forces. A recent study drafted by a student of the Air Force Command and General Staff School, discusses the strategic function of the South Atlantic by noting: "Because of its geopolitical role in the South American continent, Brazil plays an important role in the defense of the South Atlantic. NATO has an established scope of action but it has already expressed interest in expanding its field of action because its member-countries have already recognized the constant threat of Soviet power." If Brazil is to "defend its extensive coastline, the ports, sea traffic routes, and the oil rigs on the continental shelf, it needs powerful partners so as to be able to confront such an extraordinarily powerful threat."

Influenced by the security doctrine, Brazilian Armed Forces sectors assumed the strategic defense of the South Atlantic based on terms of bipolarity. Motivated by the U.S. strategic policy, a Brazilian officer wrote the Soviets are already near the Suez canal, and they are gradually gaining ground in Central America by installing guerrilla centers in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic.

The region's strategic importance is also shown by the fact that Brazilian Navy takes part in the U.S. Navy training exercises, the Unitas operation. But now the Brazilian military is questioning the course that the UN-approved resolution may take. They are also aware that Argentina is much more interested in achieving a "demilitarization" of the region, in view of its dispute with Great Britain over the Falklands-Malvinas Islands, than Brazil whose military schools have always planned for an eventual military conflict in Brazilian waters.

METEOROLOGICAL POLICY MOVES TO SCIENCE MINISTRY

PY311343 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] President Sarney has signed a decree transferring the formulation and implementation of national meteorological policies from the Agriculture Ministry to the Science and Technology Ministry. According to Ministers Iriz Rezende and Renato Archer, the current Brazilian operational system is obsolete, and requires new technology.

GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT 'CALHA NORTE' PROJECT

PY012240 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Oct 86 p 6

[By Dermin Azevedo]

[Text] Fear of a border war between Venezuela and Guyana, the worsening of the Central American crisis, and the "projection of the East-West confrontation to the northern region of South America," in addition to the need to combat drug trafficking, have compelled the Brazilian Government to spend almost 11 million National Treasury Bonds (OTNS) (worth a total of 10,787,165 cruzados) in an ambitious project entailing the military occupation and development of 6,500 km of Brazilian territory bordering five countries: Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guyana. This project is also known as the Calha Norte Project.

Military Cabinet Chief General Rubens Bayma Denys, and three other ministers, justified the undertaking of this project in a report that was submitted to President Sarney on 19 June 1985. One of the strongest arguments for the project was the susceptibility of "Guyana and Suriname to Marxist influenced ideology, which makes Brazil's sovereignty more vulnerable."

In addition to increasing the military presence in the region, the document -- a copy of which FOLHA DE SAO PAULO had exclusive access to -- provides for a strengthening of bilateral relations with the five neighboring countries; the reestablishment of border landmarks; the definition of a proper Indian policy for the area -- something that has been criticized by the church; the expansion of infrastructure of roads; the increase in energy production; and the establishment of economic development centers and basic social resources.

This project has been drafted by an interministerial team made up of the National Security Council (CSN), a government body linked to the presidential military cabinet; of the Forign Relations Ministry; the Planning Ministry; and the Interior Ministry. This team chose "six preferable areas of action": a) that regarding the presence of Yanomani Indians in the northeastern region of Roraima and in the northern region of the Amazonas state, bordering Venezuela; b) that regarding the upper Rio Negro region, located northeast of the Amazon River, bordering Venezuela and Colombia; c) that regarding the stretch to the north and to the east of the state of Roraima, bordering Venezuela and Guyana; d) that regarding the upper Solimoes River and the upper Traira River, to the west of the Amazon, a sector bordering Colombia; e) that concerning the Tumucumaque Hills, in the northern border of the state of Para, bordering Suriname; and f) the sector to the north of the Amapa territory, bordering French Guyana.

PROSECUTOR INDICTS TERRORISTS, RELEASES COX

PY311418 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] Ad Hoc Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva has indicted seven of the nine terrorist who participated in the attack against President Pinochet. Two others were released but the judge issued an order prohibiting them from leaving the country.

This was reported last night at 2105. It was added that the seven who have been indicted will continue to be held incommunicado. Torres Silva reported that those in question have already been notified of the prosecutor's decision.

[Torres Silva] "Seven people have been indicted. Two were released but they are prohibited from leaving the country."

[Reporters] [indistinct crosstalk]

[Torres Silva] "The court's secretary will now read the resolutions indicting the people involved. (?Only two people were released)."

Asked whether the court will apply Article No 6 of the terrorist law which states terrorists will be punished as though they had succeeded in assassinating the president, the prosecutor said:

[Torres Silva] "Like any law, this law is mandatory. However, this law also authorizes a modification by different degrees. This is a case that is just beginning since we have just indicted some people [words indistinct] charged."

The military prosecutor said except for Engineer Eduardo Navarro Cox, all those under arrest will continue to be held incommunicado. As has been reported, Navarro Cox is a relative of student leader Dauno Tottoro who is well-knpwn for his communist leanings. The prosecutor's secretary, Francisco (Bagetti), read the court's decision:

[Bagetti] "In view of that which is established in Articles No 274 and 276 of the penal code, I indict and bring to trial the following: Juan Moreno Avila, Arnaldo Hernan Arenas Vejar, Victor Leodoro Diaz Caro, Jorge Mario Angulo Gonzalez, and Lenin Fidel Peralta Veliz. All of these persons have been charged with perpetrating crimes specified in Articles No 1 and 2 of Law No 18314 on terrorist activities. All of these persons will be held under preventive custody at the site they are presently being held. They shall continue to be held incommunicado and at the disposal of this court. The prisoners must be identified; their background files are hereby requested; all those interested are hereby notified.:

The court secretary also reported: [Bagetti] In keeping with Articles No 274 and 276 of the penal code, I hereby indict and bring to trial Juan Eduardo Navarro Cox. He is charged with the crime specified in Article No 8 of Law 17,798 on the Gun and Explosives Control Law." [passage omitted]

Amid great expectation, (Bagetti) also read other court resolutions regarding those terrorists who were arrested by the investigative policy for their involvement in the attack against the president.

[Bagetti] "Moreover, in keeping with Articles No 274 and 276 of the penal code, I indict and bring to trial Rebecca Lucia Hidalgo Fioueroa. She is charged with perpetrating the crime specified in Article No 8 of Law No 17,798 regarding the Guns and Explosives Control Law. She will be held under preventive custody in the same penal institution where she is presently being held. Moreover, she will continue to be held incommunicado and at the disposal of this court. The prisoner must be identified; her background file is hereby requested; and the court decision must be notified."

Later, the court secretary read the court resolution through which two women, who were arrested during the police investigation, were released.

[Bagetti] "In keeping with the evidence available, the court hereby releases luz Cristina Lizama Moreno and Sonia del Carmen Avila Marin." [passage omitted]

PDC LEADER CLAIMS PINOCHET TO RULE BEYOND 1989

PY031841 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1413 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Bonn, 3 Nov (EFE) -- Gabriel Valdes, president of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC], today said here that "despite what he says, General Augusto Pinochet will not give way to democracy in 1989. On the contrary, he will extend the dictatorship."

During an international Christian Democratic Symposium on human rights, Valdes remarked the present Chilean Government distorts the truth and if the current constitution is applied without any reforms, "it will be consolidated in 1989 and will be extended for 8 more years."

The lies told by the government do not hide the reality of an oppressed society, Valdes said, adding that all the Chilean political parties are considered illegal and the stress of emergency and of siege give room for all possible types of abuses. The PDC leader said the task of recovering democracy in Chile belongs to the Chileans, but "to reinstate Chile among the civilized community is a challenge for the whole Christian Democrat community."

Valdes said the Chilean regime's violence generates violence in response, and he added his party does not want guns for Chile, but rather a free and secret vote to elect the people's representatives. He explained his party has allied with other rightist, centerist, and leftist democratic parties to attain this. This alliance has reached an agreement that will bring stability and ruling conditions to the country.

When referring to human rights, Valdes said they are the most valid expression of civilization in our days, and that, therefore, "their defense and validity should not know borders, flags, races, or political or religious ideas." The PDC leader said despite the fact Chile has signed the UN pacts on individual and political human rights, the present regime, "in a typically deceitful attitude, does not respect or publish them in the official bulletins." He said "for years Chile has been suffering the scourge of human rights violations," and added: "I am saying this with deep grief and shame, because Chile was an example of democracy and progress for decades."

Valdes thanked the Christian Democrat movement for its support for the Chilean democrats, and especially for the PDC.

About the economic situation, Valdes said "European prosperity and security is conditioned to the Third World situation, to that of Latin America, and to Chile in particular."

He stressed that democracy's new dimension lies within the fact that its deep values are international, and he added "the international aspect should be restricted to companies and money, but should be extended to human rights, civic freedoms and participation universally."

Valdes pointed out that the attacks on the life and individual security and integrity of the people is a daily fact suffered by millions of human beings, and 'the only manner by which the respect for human rights will be guaranteed concretely in Chile is through democracy."

CARABINEROS DETAIN STUDENTS, PREVENT ELECTIONS

PY311000 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Oct 86 [passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] For the second consecutive day, the Carabineros today entered the former Pedagogical School of the Metropolitan University and prevented the holding of the Student Federation of Chile [FECh] election on the orders of the university rector, Hector Herrera Cajas. The Carabineros also took the ballot boxes with all the votes cast today.

The FECh board candidates also were detained: They are German Quintana, Carolina Toha, Juan Pablo Scroge, and Alvaro Erazu. These incidents occurred this afternoon at the former Pedagogical School, and were reported by Manuel Pintos, a candidate of the leftist faction, who witnessed the incident.

As you know, the electoral court decided to continue the elections today only at the former Pedagogical School and to continue the voting in all other schools tomorrow.

[Pintos] At approximately 1600, when a symbolic vote was taking place inside the former Pedagogical School building, Carabineros entered the campus on the orders of Rector Herrera Cajas and detained 174 students, including a candidate of list No 4, Scroge, and candidates of list No 1, German Quintana and Carolina Toha, and apparently, although not confirmed yet, Alvaro Erazu, who is representative of list No 3.

They were all later taken to the 18th Police Station, where they are being held. I personally talked with the person in charge of the police station, and the information we received is that their names and addresses will be checked and that some of them could be released within the next few hours."

Pintos added that many students were also detained in a selective manner.

[Pintos] "What worries us is that several students who did not belong to the former Pedagogical School were also detained. They belong to other schools of the University of Chile. Other students from the former Pedagogical School were picked and detained from the long lines of students formed to leave the place. Most of them belong to the schools of history and philosophy, which are the schools that participated in the elections of the Student Federation.

We are very concerned about them because they were apparently selected based on information and pictures provided by civilians who usually participate in these types of raids and detentions." [passage omitted]

Police Detain Burotto

PY301704 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 29 Oct (AFP) -- Humberto Burotto, president of the Student Federation of Chile [FECh], was detained today by the police while he was presiding over a meeting at the Santiago Metropolitan University, eyewitnesses of the incident reported.

Burotto was heading a meeting of students to assess the elections for leaders of that student federation, when the militarized police arrived and detained him.

Initially there was no official report on the reasons for Burotto's detention, but the Metropolitan University authorities have opposed the participation of students from that university in the elections, and ordered the ballot boxes be removed.

MIR REJECTS NEGOTIATION, DEMANDS ARMED STRUGGLE

PY040255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0114 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 3 Nov (EFE) -- MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] Under Secretary General Hernan Aguilo today rejected "all forms of negotiation between the opposition and the Chilean military regime," advocating "armed struggle."

In a typewritten statement delivered to the international news agencies by a self-styled news agency of the resistance, AIR [Agencia Informativa de la Resistencia], Aquilo said that "it is impossible to negotiate with the Armed Forces commanders because they are committed to the dictatorship and to the Pinochet government."

BARCO TO REINFORCE SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS

PA010309 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President Virgilio Barco publicly repudiated organized crime and announced that security organizations will be reinforced. The president spoke during the ceremony to commemorate the 33d anniversary of the foundation of DAS [Administrative Department of Security]. This is a report by Hernando Corral.

[Begin recording] [Corral] President Barco appealed to security agencies regarding the importance of their work in the pacification plans.

[Barco] Your civility, prevalence, and intelligence will determine to a great extent that those who still persist in preventing the reconciliation of Colombians or in committing the atrocious crimes of kidnapping, extortion, or drug trafficking cannot succeed at their nefarious task of destroying the Colombian society.

[Corral] The head of state presided over the events to commemorate DAS's 33d anniversary. During the ceremony, the president announced a reinforcement of intelligence agencies.

[Barco] We will have to make efforts to equip and increase the number of men in the agencies specialized in protecting Colombians. We will also give them technical support.

[Corral] Colonel Maza Marquez [DAS director], has any plan against public order been detected 1 year after the bloody occupation of the Palace of Justice?

[Maza Marquez] The national security council has met on this already. The council considered in depth what you have mentioned. Preventive measures have been taken so that no alteration of order will recur. We hope nothing will happen. [end recording] [passage omitted]

SAMUDIO STRESSES LOYALTY OF ARMED FORCES

PA031521 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota -- Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio Molina stressed that the Armed Forces will be loyal to President Virgilio Barco Vargas in regard to all decisions he makes and paths he outlines for the consolidation of peace. He also announced special measures have been adopted to neutralize any guerrilla activity on the 1st anniversary of the M-19 occupation of the Supreme Court building.

The minister also provided details of his meeting with leaders of the Patriotic Union [UP], stressing that he met with Braulio Herrera and Jaime Pardo Leal as spokesman of the UP and not as members of any guerrilla organization. He said he categorically stated this to Braulio Herrera, even asking him to leave if he was coming on behalf of the FARC, rather than the UP, the political movement through which Herrera was elected to the Chamber of Representatives. In remarks made on "The Personality of the Week" program, the minister insisted that there has been and currently is an alliance between the guerrillas and the drug traffickers. He brought up several cases in which this alliance has been clearly shown.

SENATE CALLS FOR TALKS WITH U.S. ON IMMIGRATION

PA031922 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 1 Nov 86 p 1

[By Armando Alcantara]

[Text] The Mexican Senate yesterday proposed to the United States a bilateral negotiation of the problem of the Mexican undocumented workers. The Simpson-Rodino Law, recently approved by the U.S. Congress, does not resolve the problem. On the contrary, if it is enforced as it currently stands, it will be negative for both countries.

In its statement, the Mexican legislative branch said that a continuous dialogue between the two governments must be maintained and that joint decisions must be adopted.

It must be explicitly agreed that the problem of the migrant workers is of a bilateral nature. This means that the issue must stop being the object of unilateral and partial resolutions, the legislators stated.

They indicated that it is important that the handling of the problem not be reduced to strictly its immigration aspects, but that it include other decisive aspects such as labor, economic, cultural, social, and human rights issues.

In this regard, they proposed that specific agreements be sought to establish the conditions for the permanance of Mexican workers in the United States, agreements that would have to be fulfilled by both governments.

They might essentially include the right to legal residence, demonstrating the condition of worker and taxpayer [as published]; treatment equal to that of U.S. citizens; respect for work regulations; and the right to unionization.

OFFICIALS THREATEN 'REPRISALS' FOR U.S. OIL TAX

PA312022 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 29 Oct 86 pp 1, 14

[By Marco A Mares]

[Text] Luis Bravo Aguilera, deputy secretary of foreign trade [title as published], said yesterday that Mexico will impose unilateral measures against U.S. imports in reprisal for the establishment of the oil tax because that tax will imply revenue losses of approximately $35 million to Mexico. He noted that Mexico may be the target of more pressure to act in defense of its interests. He added: "We are not alone; we have allies."

He said that trade measures will fall within GATT regulations. GATT has already appointed a negotiations team with the support of 24 countries, including those of the EEC and Canada, which found "the principle adopted by the United States could be used by the U.S. Congress for products of greater interest [sentence as published]."

Luis Bravo Aguilera said this at the end of a news conference during which he reported on agreements Mexico reached with Brazil and Argentina.

The deputy secretary of foreign trade said that the U.S. oil import tax will mean a loss of $35 million per year for Mexico, and that this loss must be compensated for in one way or another.

He said that before imposing unilateral measures, a negotiations panel with the United States must be created in the GATT framework to see whether this country [not further specified] can equal that tax [as published]. If so, Mexico's protest will not be valid. However, he warned that the panel's decision could be rejected by the U.S. Congress -- a body sovereign unto itself -- and that the tax, which until now has had minimal effects, would be entitled to export compensations totaling $35 million. Furthermore, negotiations could be held to reduce the amount of trade in products of interest to the country. [sentence as published]

"If the United States gives us compensation, that will be the end of the problem. If the panel rules in favor of Mexico, the United States will have to offer reparations equaling the damage done to the Mexican economy and offer compensation to Canada, the UK, and other GATT member countries," he said.

Luis Bravo Aguilera said that if the United States refuses to offer compensation, "Mexico will take reprisals, including unilaterally raising taxes on U.S. imports and restricting or requiring export permits to restrict the entry of products from that country. That can only be done by a GATT member," he explained.

According to a report obtained by UNOMASUNO, the additional tax of 11.7 cents and 8.2 cents per barrel for imported oil announced by the U.S. Government has the following impact on the Mexican economy:

-- The country will lose approximately $38 million per year; that is, approximately 0.8 percent of its total oil exports.

-- The country's exports to the United States will drop by up to 1 percent, as Mexican export crude is replaced by domestic hydrocarbons.

-- Mexico loses with this tax, because it will have to absorb the cost of the tax if it wants to maintain its current export rate to the United States.

During the new conference at the Foreign Relations Secretariat, the under secretary of foreign trade said that attempts will be made within GATT to establish "a Latin American political consensus." Thus far, this has only been done by Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina.

He reported that Ecuador and Venezuela joined the Mexican protest against the U.S. tax, noting that while these countries are oil countries and have only observed status in GATT, as do Cuba and Nicaragua -- who also endorsed Mexico's protest -- perhaps they will not benefit by the endorsement of Mexico's position.

Bravo Aguilera acknowledged that, based on the data, the damage can be considered minimal. However, the Government is striving to fight the principle behind the move, "which is unacceptable."

DE LA MADRID MEETS CONTADORA DEPUTY MINISTERS

PA031933 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 1 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups yesterday visited President Miguel de la Madrid, who emphasized that under the present circumstances we are living in a time of risk, but also a time for opportunities. He emphasized that it is necessary to jointly confront the current crisis in order to be able to reduce the threat to the area.

Concerning the Central American conflicts, he said that these conflicts not only represent a threat for those nations, but for all of our countries, and, furthermore, even for the stability and security of the hemisphere.

He said that the proposals discussed during the deputy foreign ministers' meeting were the substantial basis for holding periodic meetings of the foreign ministers, who are then in a better position to present their decisions in favor of regional integration and cooperation to the presidents of the eight Latin American nations.

Miguel de la Madrid reiterated to the deputy foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Panama, Uruguay, and Venezuela that Latin America is a top priority for Mexico in its participation in international activities.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Secretariat issued a bulletin reporting that the deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups met in our country and exchanged points of view on the way the cooperation prevailing among the eight countries could more adequately resolve the political and economic problems affecting these nations. "The conclusions they reached will be presented to the foreign ministers, who will meet in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in December of the current year," the Foreign Secretariat added.

They also exchanged information on the developments of the Central American situation and confirmed that the recent military and political events confirm the concern of the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups as expressed in both the Caraballeda message as well as their declaration dated 1 October 1986 that "Peace is Still Possible in Central America."

In these documents, the foreign ministers rejected the use of force and the use of policies that represents a violation of sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of any state in the region, and they affirmed that dialogue and political communication are the only ways to adequately resolve the conflict.

For his part, the Argentine representative reported to the meeting the recent events taking place in the South Atlantic and that President Raul Alfonsin had voiced Argentina's stand to President Miguel de la Madrid and other Latin American rulers. The foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay will meet in Uruguay on 2 November to evaluate the situation.

ACEVEDO'S REMARKS ON QUAKE AID 'INFURIATE'

PA011519 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Oct 86 p 11

[Article by Marta Solis: "A Storm in a Powder Keg"]

[Text] The Salvadoran Government has joined the voices slandering Mexico from the United States. We know that relations between neighbors are not easy and that, as happens with families, mistrust grows when third parties sow discord.

The remarks by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo infuriate all of us. They not only infuriate the Government, which will surely adopt a moderate stance for the sake of diplomacy and the peace process in Central America, but also all Mexicans who are aware of the hardships the Salvadoran people are experiencing.

Many years of dictatorships, coup d'etats, and political and economic instability have forced hundreds of thousands of Salvadorans to leave their country. The war, which stems from inequalities and poverty, has aggravated suffering which spans generations. There is hardly a U.S. or Latin American city that does not have Salvadorans living there because they have been forced to flee. And although many have done so for economic reasons, many more have done so for political reasons. Their fatherland, their beloved Tom Thumb [pulgarcito] of Central America, is bleeding. The well-known "14 families" have exploited the people for many years. The large estate owners who seized all the arable land while millions of peasants suffered great hardships, have lived a life of luxury that is insulting even to less sensitive people. The military boot has been at their service. We repeat: The people have suffered untold humiliations. In only one night, a little more than 50 years ago, the rule at that time ordered the murder of over 15,000 peasants.

The Salvadoran people have not known tranquility because of the earthquakes and dictatorships. The practice of torture has been condemned by the entire civilized world and has been admitted even by the current ruler, who was elected in 1984 thanks to his promises of peace and economic improvement. We must admit that Duarte has tried to improve the situation (he himself was tortured once) but reality -- the omnipotence of the military and the omnipresence of U.S. interests -- has tied his hands and forced him to keep his country on top of a powder keg.

Salvadorans are now suffering as few people in the world suffer. Compounding their tragedy, this month's earthquake further aggravated the situation. Millions of Mexicans have shared the Salvadoran's sorrow and have given some of their possessions to try to help them. Our "moles" (topos) are there, amid the rubble, trying to rescue bodies which the authorities wanted to leave, despite the suffering of relatives who wanted to give them a Christian burial. The "moles" have even had to sign a statement exonerating the Salvadoran authorities of any responsibility should something happen to them during their humanitarian and voluntary task.

Now the foreign minister of that Central American country is accusing our Government of "politicizing" our people's spontaneous assistance! It is odd that a motion condemning El Salvador for human rights violations, which has been introduced repeatedly at the United Nations for years, should not so infuriate his Excellency, Ricardo Acevedo, now at a time when the United States is giving huge amounts of aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, which has its rearguard in El Salvador; now that a mercenary who was on the airplane filled with weapons and war materiel for the "contras" which had left from a Salvadoran base and which the Sandinists had downed, is on trial in Nicaragua; now that all sorts of schemes are used to try to destroy the peace process of the Contadora Group, of which Mexico is a prominent member; and now that preparations are increasing to turn Central America into a battlefield with thousands of all kinds of weapons, and mercenaries and unconventional and conventional soldiers from national and foreign armies teeming in the region in a macabre race that could lead to an invasion of Nicaragua or widespread war.

NEPALESE, KENYAN AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

FL031143 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1958 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The ambassadors of Nepal and Kenya, (Bisham Pradhany) and (Sospejen Onunko), respectively, arrived today in this capital to present their credentials to the Mexican Government. The two new diplomats announced they will present their credentials to Mexico's authorities in coming days. They said they will try to further strengthen political, trade, and cultural relations with Mexico. The two diplomats were met at Mexico City's International Airport by protocol officials of the Foreign Secretariat as well as members of their respective embassies.

VANUATU ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

FL311455 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0442 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The Mexican Foreign Secretariat, (SRE), has reported that Mexico and the Republic of Vanuatu have established diplomatic relations. The SRE said the two countries adopted the measure to strengthen cooperation, friendship, and understanding between the peoples of the two nations.

Relations between Mexico and Vanuatu will be based on the principles of the UN charter, especially in reference to sovereign equality of the states and free determination of the peoples. Vanuatu is a republic of 80 islands in the Pacific east of Australia.

GUATEMALA

URNG PROPOSES DIALOGUE IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA312153 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Spanish Government will study any proposal from the constitutional government of Guatemala regarding a dialogue with guerrillas, a Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Madrid today. This is reported in an Associated Press dispatch. The guerrilla URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity] sent a letter to President Vinicio Cerezo yesterday proposing a dialogue between them. In its letter, the URNG proposed the first meeting be held in the Mexican or Spanish Embassies in Guatemala to establish the groundwork for the talks at the highest level as well as the location, agenda, and date for the dialogue. [passage omitted]

Regarding this, the Mexican Embassy in Guatemala issued a statement saying the following: Regarding the press reports attributed to the URNG, the Mexican Embassy states: We have no official knowledge of any request in this regard. What exists are media reports which we view with interest, but Mexico certainly does not want to intervene in matters that are the exclusive concern of the Guatemalans. It is up to the Guatemalan Government -- with which we maintain great relations -- to issue an opinion and make a decision on the initiative that the URNG has made known through the communications media.

Spain Offers To Mediate Talks

PA310414 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The Spanish Government has announced its formal desire to mediate in a possible dialogue between the Guatemalan Government and the guerrillas, according to dispatches from Madrid. The government of Felipe Gonzalez is offering to mediate during the talks prior to the dialogue, which would be held at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. If a government-guerrillas dialogue crystallizes through the Spanish Government's mediation, this would be the first political acitivity in Guatemala by the Spanish Embassy since the regrettable events in 1980. At that time, 40 peasants and students were burned alive in the embassy which they had occupied demanding respect for landholding rights in the northern cross strip [franja transversal del norte].

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita declined to comment on the guerrillas' proposal or the Spanish Government's offer to act as mediator. Quinonez Amezquita said it is President Vinicio Cerezo's responsibility to make statements or comments.

Church Volunteers Services

PA010204 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2157 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan church today offered to mediate between the government and the guerrillas in the peace negotiations the rebels proposed on Wednesday.

Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio, the capital city's archbishop, said every effort aimed at achieving peace is justified "even though sometimes all the efforts made are not enough."

"In this case, we have the example of the church in El Salvador, where Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas has been a mediator between the guerrillas and the government," Penados del Barrio went on. He added that "in an effort to seek a peaceful solution, the church could definitely mediate" in the dialogue that the rebel URNG proposed to Vinicio Cerezo's government last Wednesday.

According to Penados del Barrio, "it is an effort made to see if this very terrible problem of the guerrillas, which affects everyone with regard to the economy and progress, can be resolved."

The URNG has propsed to President Cerezo that preliminary talks be held in the embassies of Spain or Mexico with additional guarantees from the governments of France, Italy, Belgium, and the FRG.

According to the URNG, the initial dialogue would lay the groundwork for talks "at the highest level," and to this end they would request the Mexican Government's authorization that these talks be held in its territory. The archbishop of Guatemala asserted that "the (guerrilla) movement would neither be accorded the category of legitimacy nor be recognized" with this dialogue, "which is the fear that exists here."

"I think they are men, Guatemalans also, who deserve to be heard to see what it is they want. This does not mean one is either yielding or according them the category of a legitimate movement," Penados del Barrio stressed. He went on to describe the guerrillas as a "terrible evil, the cause of bloodshed and self destruction for Guatemalans," but he added that "in a democratic system they must be heard."

The prelate said he had no knowledge that Cerezo's government had had any previous contacts with the guerrillas "to reach this dialogue proposal." President Cerezo awaits a formal proposal from the URNG and hopes to appoint a delegate who will talk to the guerrillas to discuss the issue "seriously," an official spokesman said today.

MINISTER DENIES TRADE TIES WITH BELIZE RESUMED

PA310453 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita has said trade relations with Belize have not been resumed nor will they be resumed for the time being. He said what has occurred is the Minister of Economy lifted the ban on trade with Belize. This leaves the door open for trade, but at no time should this type of relation be taken for granted. He also said that, in fact, there have always been commercial relations between Guatemala and Belize to some extent because it is impossible to deny the commercial bridge represented by (Punta Borda) and the fact the people of the two countries travel back and forth.

The foreign minister was very evasive toward the press. He even refused to comment on the results of his trip through Central America, where he had gone in an effort to reactivate peace dialogue and the creation of the Central American parliament. He said that remarks will be made upon delivering the report of the trip to President Vinicio Cerezo.

COMMENTARY URGES GOVERNMENT TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

PA312328 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 31 Oct 86 p 9

[Editorial "War Is Knocking at the Door in Central America"]

[Text] The situation in Central America has deteriorated alarmingly in the past few weeks. Although we have not entered a phase of open-armed clashes, the tone for a war of words has been rising after the incident involving several U.S. mercenaries whose airplane was downed in Nicaragua. The trial in Managua against Hasenfus, the sole survivor of the incident, has contributed to catapulting the problem onto the front pages of all the newspapers of the world. Equally important, in this regard, is the signing of the bill by which the U.S. Government will give $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. It is expected that, with this aid, armed operations will shortly be expanded in Nicaraguan territory. Therefore, the Sandinist government has beefed up its defensive measures.

The fact that officially it was reported the U.S. airplane Hasenfus was on had taken off from the Ilopango Military Airport has caused further strains in the already tense relations between El Salvador and Nicaragua, which are now even talking about breaking diplomatic relations. The Sandinist government has begun to receive large quantitites of weapons from the Soviet bloc, increasing the number of weapons it already has, and is getting ready for its defense. Concurrently, it is levying serious charges against Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras, and this is prompting the fear of an en bloc break in the dialogue that could lead to peace. Within that context, Guatemala is playing a supposedly neutral role, which the government has labeled as "active." The term neutrality means to not lean towards any warring side or to intervene in any problem.

The fact is that all the efforts which our government has made so far to serve as mediator or as a catalyst in a situation that is already hot have been unsuccessful. The idea for a Central American parliament and the efforts to reactivate the Contadora Group have proven unsuccessful. At home, no issue could divide the Guatemalan family more than having our government adopt a stance for or against any of the warring sides because the feelings as well as sympathies are divided. In this regard, maintaining our neutrality in this conflict is best for the country, since the search for a peaceful solution is undoubtedly and chiefly up to the warring sides. Everything seems to indicate they already have a clear and defined stance and are not prepared to make any kind of concession or seriously sit down to discuss peace. It becomes a paradox that they talk of peace while they arm themselves for war. Unless a realistic solution is sought to this problem, what is at present a covert war will become an open conflict in which there will hardly be any winner. The price to pay is very high since it consists of the blood of thousands of innocent victims. In this regard, Guatemala must maintain its neutrality and not become involved in armed action for or against anyone, since that is the only way to keep the fire out in our own backyard.

HONDURAS

TROOPS MOBILIZE TO NICARAGUAN BORDER AREA

PA031609 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1442 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Armed Forces over the weekend mobilized important combat contingents to the eastern border with Nicaragua.

Army spokesmen explained the mobilization is due to the attack on two passenger buses 2 weeks ago and to the fierce fighting between the Sandinists and the counterrevolutionaries very near Honduran territory. The same sources confirmed that all the Honduran combat units are on alert in case at some moment the fighting unintentionally spreads to Honduran territory.

Meanwhile, the FDN reported that it killed more than 200 Sandinist soldiers in a post-winter offensive that began last week. The rebel spokesmen said the battles have been waged in Nicaraguan territory, specifically in Jinotega and Nueva Segovia Departments and in locations near the border with Honduras. They also denied international press reports that said some battles were waged in Honduran territory when Sandinists entered it in pursuit of the rebels.

"We do not act in Honduras but in Nicaragua. Our troops are now on the offensive and not on the defensive, as occurred 4 months ago, when some of our contingents did seek refuge in Honduran territory and subsequently returned to Nicaragua through other routes," they added.

NICARAGUA

UNO COMMUNIQUE PROTESTS SANDINIST COMMUNIQUE

PA010325 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 29 Oct 86 p 50-a

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, in the form of a paid advertisement -- dated 27 October]

[Text] Communique

The Terrorist Inclination of Sandinism

The leadership of the Nicaraguan resistance in exile, is united today in the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) and has been maintaining the Sandinist government has distorted its pluralist, democratic origin and replaced it with the political-military group called Sandinist Front. As a result of this distortion, it has tried to expand to neighboring territories based on the "international proletariat" doctrine, which does not acknowledge national limits, foreign sovereignties, or an authentic respect for the self-determination of peoples.

With great cynicism and nerve, the Sandinist government's embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica on Monday, 27 October, published a communique in the form of a paid advertisement rejecting statements about the expansionist behavior of the government of Daniel Ortega.

The communique of the embassy of the communist government of Managua stated Nicaragua advocates a nonintervention policy toward the affairs of other states and is interested in creating an atmosphere of trust and respect with Costa Rica.

Central America has witnessed how the leaders and troops of the FMLN arm themselves and use Nicaraguan territory in their struggle against the constitutional Government of El Salvador. Honduras saw the resurgence of the Cinchoneros terrorist group, which has been dismantled and eliminated. Soviet-made weapons, the source of which is clear, were seized. Costa Rica has been affected by the meddling of that government [Nicaragua] in various labor union problems in the past years.

It has also been involved in actions that clearly violated Costa Rican sovereignty such as:

-- the explosion of a bomb in SAHSA [Honduran Air Services] offices,

-- the kidnapping of Argentine Hector Frances,

-- the explosion of a bomb in a San Jose parking lot in which Cuadra Clachar, Sandinist agent who carried the bomb, was killed,

-- the terrorist attack against engineer Alfonso Robelo and other leaders in exile,

-- the murder of two civil guardsmen in Las Crucitas,

-- violation of the Costa Rican diplomatic mission in Managua when Jose Manuel Urbina Lara was kidnapped,

-- violations against Costa Rican territory by Sandinist Army troops,

-- and training of Costa Ricans in terrorist bases located in Managua under the command of Libyans and Cubans.

However, the Costa Rican Government was moved to present an official and direct charge when Sandinist leaders were linked to a protest by peasants in Central Park a few weeks ago and by the training of Costa Rican communists and communists of other nations by the "Mora Canas" terrorist column along the border of Rio San Juan Department.

UNO reiterates the terrorist inclination of the communist Government of Nicaragua, which is the epicenter of violence, drug trafficking, and subversion in the Central American isthmus. UNO also expresses its solidarity with the Costa Rican people and government, which are victims of an ideological, political, and military attack by the Sandinist regime.

October 27, 1986
Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO)
Secretariat of Information and Press

TIRADO LOPEZ TO HEAD DELEGATION TO CUBA

PA011312 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate reports the following: Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, will head an FSLN delegation that will participate in the main ceremony to be carried out by the Communist Party of Cuba, PCC, on 3 November in Havana, Cuba. The ceremony will mark the 25th anniversary of the FSLN and the 10th anniversary of the death, in combat, of Commander Carlos Fonseca, leader of the popular Sandinist revolution.

The delegation is also comprised of members of the Sandinist Assembly: Flor de Maria Monterrey, Edgardo Garcia, Lucio Jimenez, and Daniel Nunez.

[signed] Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate.

RAMIREZ MEETS DELEGATES, ATTENDS MACHEL FUNERAL

PA021712 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1435 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Returning from the funeral of Mozambican leader Samora Machel, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez said "they [not further specified] identify with the African people's struggle."

Ramirez, who returned yesterday, said relations between African countries and Nicaragua, and the problems those countries are currently experiencing, were discussed by the chiefs of state of the African nations. Ramirez Mercado headed a government delegation to the funeral ceremony of Mozambican leader Samora Machel.

Referring to the subjects discussed during the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Zimbabwe, Ramirez said to newsmen: "We identify with these people, members of the Nonaligned Movement."

After Machel's funeral, the Nicaraguan vice president met with the chiefs of state of the Congo, Ghana, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Angola. The Nicaraguan leader also met with PLO representative Yasir 'Arafat and with high government representatives from the USSR, France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Italy and Algeria.

LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO FSLN DURING CEREMONY

FL040146 [Editorial Report] Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 2300 GMT on 3 November begins live or recorded coverage from the Far Universal Hall of the ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of Nicaragua's FSLN and the 10th anniversary of the death of Carlos Fonseca Amador.

The announcer indicates the main speakers are Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and Secretariat, and Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado, FSLN National Directorate member.

The ceremony begins with the Cuban National Anthem and is followed by another anthem, presumably the Nicaraguan National Anthem. An unidentified speaker opens the event. This is followed by a hymn dedicated to Carlos Fonseca Amador. The announcer then states the ceremony is "presided over by leaders from the party, state, Union of Young Communists, mass organizations, and ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples], but no further identification is provided. He also indicates Nicaraguan Ambassador to Cuba Luis Enrique Figueroa is atending the ceremony. There is no mention as to whether Cuban President Fidel Castro or Far Minister Raul Castro are present.

Tirado is introduced and begins outlining the historical background of the FSLN and the life and death of Carlos Fonseca. He compares the Nicaraguan Revolution to Cuba's revolution. "Cuba was the inspiration that directed the forging of men like Carlos Fonseca, FSLN founder," says Tirado. "The imperialist direction, of which we have been the object for 5 years," Tirado says, "has entered a very dangerous stage." He notes the aid the United States has approved for the Nicaraguan contras. Tirado notes that Cuba has called on Central American countries to avoid submitting to U.S. interventionist policies. "Our neighboring countries have been called on because they have been made to believe that we are destabilizing Central America. In reality, Nicaragua is neither an economic, social, nor a military power. It cannot destablize any country."

The Nicaraguan leader gives the capture of Eugene Hasenfus as an example of U.S. intervention and notes that there is a danger of a U.S. invasion and he compares this to U.S. involvement in Vietnam. "We are making great efforts to prevent the war from becoming generalized," Tirado says. "We are seeking a political solution that will bring peace to Nicaragua and Central America," he says. Tirado compares Cuba and Nicaragua. "Nicaragua and its Sandinist Peoples' Revolution, as well as the Cuban revolution, are making a great effort for Latin American unity," Tirado says. "Cuba and Nicaragua have the same cause. Our ties are old and are based on a struggle for a just cause based on principles," he says.

Then Cuban Politburo member Machado Ventura praises Nicaragua's struggle with Somoza and against the "dirty war" practised by the United States. He also outlines Nicaraguan history leading to the creation of the FSLN.

"We call on all the peoples of the world, democratic and progressive governments, men of clean conscience, intellectuals, workers, peasants, students, and religious leaders to give their support to Nicaragua, condemn the policy of aggression and the war the Yankee government is unjustly carrying out against Sandino's fatherland," he asserts. Machado Ventura's speech is followed by applause and then music. The ceremony concludes at 0015 GMT and the network returns to its regular programming

VEIGA PARTICIPATES IN WFTU NEWS CONFERENCE

FL312313 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1902 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] Secretary General Roberto Veiga has asserted that Latin American workers are expressing more and more their opposition to the arms race and advocating peace on earth. Veiga participated in a news conference granted in Moscow by the delegation from the Leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] who traveled to the USSR capital to deliver a message of the 11th Labor Union International Congress on problems of peace and disarmament to top Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Veiga, who is also vice president of the WFTU, said the problems faced by Latin American workers are: increasing unemployment, hunger, illiteracy, and illnessess. Veiga indicated that those problems will not be solved if a lasting peace is not achieved.

POLITBURO-SECRETARIAT EXAMINES PARTY PROGRAM

FL031356 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] In a joint meeting of the Party's Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee, presided over by comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first party secretary, and held on 30 and 31 October, participants examined the results of the study of more than 8,000 proposals on modifications by addition and/or deletion, as well as merging paragraphs and new formulations, to the draft of the Party program, submitted by Party nuclei, Local Committees of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], and workers' and mass organizations' assembly meetings.

In light of the proposals that were received, the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Comittee decided it was convenient to modify 114 of the total 939 paragraphs targeted for modificiation, which were fully examined during the joint meeting, taking into consideration the 923 in the original text of the program draft approved by the Third Party Congress, and the 16 new paragraphs added to the draft as a result of the process of discussion at the local level.

The current version of the draft emanating from this broad discussion by the Party and people, in which members of the Party and UJC, virtually all workers in the country, and members of mass organizations participated, as well as the Party's evaluation, will again be analyzed in coming days by Third Congress delegates in their respective provincial bodies.

The extraordinary session of the Third Party Congress, scheduled for the end of November and beginning of December, will approve the final text of the Party program.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR CELEBRATIONS

PA031712 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Miyervaldis Raman, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived last night at this capital at the head of an official Soviet delegation that will participate in the festivities that will take place in Cuba on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the triumph of the Great Socialist Revolution of October. Raman, who is also deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Latvia, was received at Jose Marti Airport by Zoilo Marinello, president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, and by Eva Seoanes, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples.

WELDING ADVISER DISCUSSES MATANZAS POWER PLANT

PA311540 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The thermonuclear plant being built in Cuba's Matanzas Province, located approximately 100 km from Havana, is worth $200 million. It should generate over 330 megawatts of electricity when operating at full capacity. Marianela Samper interviewed French technician (Giner Germinal) who is in charge of training the welders working on the project.

[Begin recording] [Samper] We are talking with French technician (Giner Germinal). He is the adviser on the welding work being done at the Matanzas thermonuclear plant. Can you give us your views on the training of Cuban technicians in this field?

[Germinal] I arrived here in August 1984. We set up a school. Approximately 60 or 70 welders went to that school to learn how to do high pressure welding in the boiler room. There are 11,600 [words indistinct] welds, of course, all of this is high pressure welding. The welders must be rated on depth, diameter, and base metals, as there are different metals in the boiler room.

[Samper] Do the welders learn quickly? Do they assimilate well; can they do high quality welding?

[Germinal] Yes, I never had any problem. Every welder spent 6 or 7 weeks in the school. Each group was composed of approximately 10 welders. They spent 6 weeks [passage indistinct]

[Samper] Are you also involved in checking the quality of the work or the (?quality) of the welds?

[Germinal] Sure. The control is [word indistinct] gamma rays, and all of that.

[Samper] How is quality checked?

[Germinal] When a weld is completed, we first inspect it visually. If it looks good, we then take x-rays [passage indistinct] 192. Following the x-rays, if flaws are noted that are outside tolerances, they are repaired.

[Samper] How do you feel about working on this project here in Cuba?

[Germinal] I feel very good; I am almost a Cuban. I have been here for 2 years.

[Samper] What can you tell us about work relations?

[Germinal] They are perfect. To date, we have never had any sort of problems with anyone. Everything has gone perfectly.

[Samper] How long do you plan to be here?

[Germinal] I will go on vacation soon. I am (?not) expected to return until April [words indistinct] until all the welding of the [word indistinct].

[Samper] After that, will you return to Cuba with another contract?

[Germinal] That does not depend on me.

[Samper] Would you do so if you had the opportunity?

[Germinal] Of course, I would be very glad to. [end recording]

HONDURAS' AZCONA HAS NO 'PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY'

PA021414 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] It is being said that Honduran President Jose Azcona has no authority at all and that the real power is in the barracks. The national situation of that Central American nation, one of the poorest of Latin America, indicates that such allegations are not incorrect. While Azcona proclaims that his country will not serve as a base to support Nicaraguan-born counterrevolutionaries, thousands of these counterrevolutionaries have all but occupied Honduras' southern border region sowing terror and uncertainty among the local population.

The Honduran High Command is not unaware of this problem and their complicity has earned for them juicy dividends from the U.S. Treasury, the main provider of resources for the bands of former Somozist guards.

Many Hondurans believe that Azcona's most important objective is to remain in power without problems with the military so that he can secure the $7 million which the Honduran state gives to its presidents. However, things are going beyond giving support to the groups that attack Nicaragua. Some weeks ago, the people discovered that the Security High Command [Altos Mandos de Seguridad] had closed the borders to citizens from 51 countries that it characterized as either socialist or terrorist.

The measure affects almost one-third of the world's countries. The military implemented this measure without consulting the executive branch. The resolution was signed by Captain Jeronimo Duran Medina, of the immigration office of San Pedro Sula, the country's second largest city. According to this official, the measure was decided by his superiors and was adopted for security reasons. The measure affects Palestinian and Cuban citizens, as well as citizens from socialist European nations and from some Arab states, among others. According to the resolution, Honduran Communists can return to the country only if they are not linked to any armed movement.

It is odd that the foreign secretary's office, the department to which this type of decision corresponds, has said nothing about this, despite the fact the issue affects Honduras' international relations, especially with several socialist countries with commercial and diplomatic ties.

A separate paragraph outlines discriminatory measures against Nicaraguan citizens, and restricts their entry into Honduras, a fact which implies another element of tension in Central America, very much in line with U.S. aspirations to heat-up the regional climate.

If the Honduran Foreign Secretariat has said nothing in this regard, much less has been said by Jose Azcona, who apparently is not concerned with arbitrary and unpolitical measures that put in doubt his presidential authority.

GUATEMALAN REBEL OFFICIAL ON DIALOGUE PROSPECTS

PA020440 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Interview with (Sofia Ruiz), Havana representative of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity by (Ramon I. Chong); date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Chong] The likelihood of a peace dialogue between President Vinicio Cerezo and the URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity] has led us to interview (Sofia Ruiz), member of the URNG representation in Cuba. (Sofia), we would like you to explain to us what this means for the Guatemalan people at the present time.

[Ruiz] In first place, the statement issued by the URNG General Command resulted from the statements Vinicio Cerezo made during his tour of European countries. We feel that it is important to take Vinicio Cerezo at his word and to raise the possibility of holding this dialogue to lay the groundwork of what could become the path to a real process of democratization. It means picking up the banners that our people are raising in view of the situation in Guatemala.

[Chong] What is the URNG's point of view regarding the realization of this dialogue?

[Ruiz] In view of the alleged hopes created by the Christian Democratic government of beginning a journey toward democratization, the URNG demands -- in view of these alleged hopes -- the possibility of holding a dialogue in conditions whereby... [changes thought] where the groundwork would be laid to develop such dialogue.

[Chong] Do you think the military will pose obstacles toward holding this dialogue?

[Ruiz] In the open letter issued by the URNG General Command, mention is made of the contradictions that were created by the previous statements by [Foreign Minister] Quinones Amezquita. They created an internal climate of tension and contradiction because we must start from the fact that the Guatemalan Army does not agree with this dialogue proposal. We think this will lead to an exacerbation of contradictions in the Government's policy.

[Chong] Can you elaborate on the proposals to made by the URNG?

[Ruiz] In previous proposals, the URNG has stated that to lay the groundwork for democratization, it is necessary to begin with a reorganization of the repressive corps. In other words, the corps -- that is, the military structures -- must be at the service of the people's interests; the civil self-defense patrols must disapperar; and a response must be given to the most heartfelt economic demands of the popular sectors. In addition, respect for lives, for human rights, would be an elementary starting point to begin the march toward democracy.

[Chong] Thank you very much.

FRG DELEGATION VISITS SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL310259 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] An FRG delegation, headed by Heinz Westphal, vice president of the Bundestag has arrived in Santiago de Cuba. The delegation arrived in Cuba on 28 October at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

Today, the delegation visited various places of historic and economic interest and met with representatives from the Julio Antonio Mella Higher Politechnical Insitute and the Celia Sanchez Manduley textile plant.

The FRG group is composed of deputies from the Christian Democratic, Social Democratic, Liberal, and Green Parties and of other parliament officials. Westphal showed special interest in Santiago de Cuba's history and the participation of its people in national liberation actions as well as its current socio-economic development.

Grants Press Conference

FL011910 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Heinz Westphal, vice president of the Bundestag has said in a news conference in Havana that there was a tremendous possibility for achieving agreements on nuclear disarmament at the Reykjavik summit and, if these were not achieved, it was because of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's insistent position on maintaining the strategic defense initiative in space.

Westphal is heading a West German delegation visiting Cuba. The delegation is composed of deputies from the Christian Democratic, Social Democratic, Liberal, and Green parties. Among other considerations, Westphal said the Nonaligned Movement countries will have more influence each time on the international panorama.

The vice president of the Bundestag is a member of the Social Democratic Party which is hoping to triumph at the 25 January elections. During their tours of Cuban industrial development, agricultural-livestock, and scientific centers, the parliamentarians noted economic and social achievements and they expressed interest in promoting relations with the Cuban Government.

Meets Rodriguez, Malmierca

PA022013 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The FRG parliamentary delegation headed by its vice president, Heinz Westphal, who arrived in Havana on 28 October ended their official visit to Cuba today.

During their stay, the FRG legislators were received by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca; and Ernesto Melendez, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Westphal and his retinue attended the 10th International Ballet Festival in Havana, visited the Biotechnological Institute, a museum, the historical sector, and the Los Naranjos Genetic Project. They also traveled to the Santiago de Cuba province, where they toured socio-economic development areas and places of historical and recreational interest.

DELEGATION BID FAREWELL BY FRELIMO LEAVES MAPUTO

FL1310240 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The official Cuban and Nicaraguan delegations attending late Mozambican president Samora Moises Machel's funeral left Maputo today according to our special correspondent Nelson Notario Castro.

At the Maputo international airport, Jorge Risquet Valdes, Politburo and Party Central Committee Secretariat member, and Nicaraguan Vice President Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, were seen off by Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Politburo member Alberto Chipande and other Mozambican leaders.

Before leaving, Risquet Valdes met with Cuban internationalists working in the sister African country to whom he conveyed greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Havana Buries Machel Doctors

PA021955 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] General of the Army Raul Castro, the second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of the FAR, was present on Saturday at the funeral services of internationalist doctors Enrique Betancourt and Ulises La Rosa, who died in the plane crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed.

Betancourt and La Rosa, who were personal doctors of the late Mozambican president, were buried in the FAR's pantheon at the Colon Cemetery in Havana after receiving the corresponding military honors.

Division General Rogelio Acevedo, chief of the Far Central Political Directorate [title as heard], said that the death of these two companeros while complying with their honorable internationalist duties confirms once again the Cuban people's willingness to give their lives for a just principle, to help other peoples in their struggle for liberty, independence, and for man's total dignity.

RISQUET MEETS ANGOLANS DOS SANTOS, SWAPO'S NUJOMA

FL010203 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos today met with Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes. Dos Santos and Risquet discussed international affairs, especially those of the southern African region. The Cuban leader also met in Luanda with Namibia's SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] President Sam Nujoma. Risquet reiterated Cuba's strong support for the independence struggle of the Namibian people.

COMMENTARY ON RETURN OF HAITIAN TONTONS MACOUTES

PA011606 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Oct 86

["Note" feature read by Maruja Garcia]

[Text] One of the most important demands of the Haitian people, made long before the National Council of Government took power, has been the dismantling of the repressive group known as tontons macoutes, created by former dictator Francois Duvalier. The group was in charge of bringing opposition demonstration to a bloody close.

Shortly after being inaugurated on 7 February, General Henry Namphy ordered the formal dismantling of the tontons macoutes. Nevertheless, most of the weapons remained in the hands of people linked to the former regime. Actually, at most, the National Council of Government has disarmed small chiefs who did not represent a real threat. However, the well-known culprits are either already walking Haitian streets again, or have left the country with the complicity of the new authorities.

Several Haitian political parties have manifested their concern about the reappearance of this paramilitary group. A communique from the Haitian Democratic Forces Coordinating Board [Comite de Enlace de Fuerzas Democraticas Haitianas] reports that the tontons macoutes are training at the home of Herve Boyer, well-known Duvalierist.

With the frightening warning that the tontons macoutes group and some Duvalierist officials are trying to regain power, and are even planning to participate in the 1987 elections, the Haitian Democratic forces have demanded in Port-au-prince the formation of anti-repressive people's organizations. Furthermore, the reactivation of repressive groups in Haiti restates the necessity of doing justice and repairing damages done to families who endured 29 years of Duvalierism.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH MONGOLIA, SRV REVIEWED

PA311622 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Interview given by (German Callejas), deputy director of the Office of Trade Policies with Socialist Asian Countries of the Cuban Foreign Trade Ministry, to correspondent Julio Dominguez -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Dominguez] How are trade relations with Mongolia?

[Callejas] Comrade Dominguez, we could point out that before the triumph of the revolution, we did not have any relations with Mongolia. On 7 December 1960, we began commercial and diplomatic relations. In that regard, we signed trade and payments agreements and the trade exchange protocol. Although the amount of trade with Mongolia is not large, it has been growing. It could exceed $12 million in the 5-year period 1986-1990.

As for the Cuban side, we export to Mongolia sugar, sports equipment, and caramel; whereas Mongolia supplies us with lambskins, leather apparel, cow leather, and other apparel. We may add that trade with Mongolia has special characteristics, such as a freeze since 1975 on the prices of products exchanged. This has guaranteed the continuation of exchange relations. In sum, we can say that, although trade with Mongolia is limited because of the conditions under which it is taking place, it is beneficial to the two countries. Likewise, trade volume may increase in the future.

[Dominguez] What are the characteristics of our trade relations with Vietnam?

[Callejas] I think that to discuss this relationship we should view two phases. There is the first phase from 1961 to 1977, during the war which U.S. imperialism imposed on Vietnam; and then there is the second phase, from 1978 to 1985, the period that followed the war and the reunification of the country in 1975. During the first phase, the exchange volume was kept at a low level. Cuban exports consisted of annual sugar shipments of 10,000-15,000 tons.

In exchange, we received some quantities of [word indistinct], wickerwork and rubber sandals, within Vietnam's possibilities. From 1964 to 1967 prices were frozen. Sugar was given a special price, which, in most cases, was far below the international market prices. During the second phase, when the war ended, conditions more favorable to developing trade were created. Thus, the volume of exchange increased. Likewise, the two sides' products were diversified.

In regard to Cuban exports, sugar continues to be the main staple. However, in recent years, exports have been expanded to other products, such as textiles, medicines, and printing and writing paper. Over 13 new products have been included in Vietnam's exports, including rice, ornamental glass, natural rubber, tires, bicycle inner tubes, and electric engines. It is also worth noting that Vietnam entered CEMA in 1978. Therefore, from that year on Vietnam's trade with Cuba has been based on the guidelines issued by that organization.

ALARCON BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

For Spanish reportage on the visit of Deputy Foreign Minister Alarcon to Spain, see the 4 Nov issue of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BARBADOS

TRADE DEFICIT FOR FIRST FIVE MONTHS INCREASES

FL021730 Bridgetown CANA in English 2208 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 1, CANA -- Barbados' trade deficit for the first five months of this year widened 12.8 per cent to BDS 242 137 dollars (one BDS dollar -- 50 cents U.S.) over the same period last year, a government report said. The trade deficit for the first five months of 1985 amounted to 214,669 dollars.

Total exports were down from 300,785 dollars last year to 278,399 dollars this year, while domestic exports for the corresponding five-month periods showed a slight increase. Total imports rose from 515,454 dollars last year to 520,536 dollars for the corresponding 1986 five-month period.

A Central Bank report earlier this week said domestic exports for the first half of the year were 3.6 percent below last year's depressed level. It did not give corresponding figures but said exports to the Caribbean region were down 18.4 per cent, primarily because Trinidad and Tobago maintained its restrictive licencing requirements for Caribbean Community (Caricom) goods.

JAMAICA

MINISTRIES DISCUSS IMPROVED TRADE WITH HUNGARY

FL311735 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Oct 86, p 14

[Text] Mr. Ferenc [name as published], director in the Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministry, and Mr. Geza Erog, director in the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank visited Jamiaca recently and held meetings with representatives of EX-IM Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia; the Ministries of Industry and Commerce; Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade; JEA; JMA [no further expansion provided] and the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce.

The purpose of the visit was to discuss improved trade possibilities between Jamaica and Hungary, in particular, through the utilization of the line of credit of US$22 million being made available to Jamaica by the Hungarian Government.

Matters discussed included information on the availability of funds for importing raw materials, spare parts and consumer goods. Terms of utilization, bank payment negotiations and transportation facilities were also discussed.

PNP TO BOYCOTT ELECTIONS UNTIL NATIONAL POLL HELD

FL292154 Bridgetown CANA in English 1645 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 29, CANA -- The People's National Party (PNP) will boycott by-elections until a national poll is held, leader Michael Manley said. Manley was responding to a proposal by THE GLEANER newspaper to facilitate the opposition's return to parliament.

Until earlier this year when two members defected, the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) held all 60 seats in the House of Representatives because of the PNP's boycott of the December 1983 elections.

In an editorial Monday, THE GLEANER suggested that the two now independent MP's -- ex-Tourism Minister Anthony Abrahams and Anthony Wedemire -- should resign their seats and leave them open for by-elections.

Seaga's JLP should then not contest the seats, THE GLEANER suggested, allowing Manley, the PNP caretaker for the east Kingston constituency which Abrahams holds, and party chairman P.J. Patterson, whose former south-east Westmoreland seat Wedemire now occupies, return to the house unopposed.

In a statement here, Manley said the suggestion was wholly inappropriate as it would represent a cosmetic act designed to conceal the real problem affecting the nation and its democracy. The problem, Manley said, did not begin with the absence of the opposition from parliament. The problem begins with the fact that the country has a government which has no popular mandate, he declared.

Manley's PNP badly trounced Seaga's JLP in local elections three months ago. Manley referred to what he saw as an act of political corruption in 1983. He recalled the PNP charges that an outdated voters' register was used, that up to 100,000 new eligible voters were disenfranchised, and that the election was called in breach of a solemn agreement concerning electoral reform and in circumstances where the reforms were not in place.

To suggest that that profound group of problems could be solved by having two more members of parliament for whom nobody ever voted reflects a total failure to grasp the nature of the political crisis, he declared.

...It is only when a general election is called that we will have restored our democracy in the spirit and the letter. At that time the PNP will contest all 60 seats, he added.

Manley said his party did not regard the present parliament, including Prime Minister Seaga, as having any moral or political authority to hold their offices.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CSO REPORTS DEVALUATION HELPED ECONOMY

FL292157 Bridgetown CANA in English 1737 GMT 29 Oct 86

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct 29, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago has reported some success in adjusting to the falling price of oil, but the Central Statistical Office [CSO] has warned it will take time for other sectors of the economy to take up the slack.

A review of the country's finances between 1979 and 1985 showed some success in improving foreign exchange reserves, and considerable success in cutting the current account deficit from a 1983 high of nearly 2.5 billion dollars (one TT dollar -- 27.7 U.S. dollars) to less than 200 million last year.

The CSO reported foreign exchange reserves plummetted between 1982 and 1984 from some 7.2 billion dollars to around 2.8 billion but the devaluation last year helped arrest the decline and contributed to an increase in reserves which stood at a fraction under 3.6 billion dollars last year.

The review reported an increase in the country's earnings from tourists and foreign students, from less than 210 million dollars in 1983 to nearly 240 milluon dollars last year. Trinidad and Tobago has been putting more emphasis on its tourist industry to overcome the finance gap created by the sharp fall in oil prices, and to replace jobs lost as a result of the decline.

But the CSO warned against expecting any swift answers. It will take some time before activities in other sectors of the economy step up sufficiently to offset the decline in the petroleum sector, the CSO said.

Already the fall in prices is reflected in the extent to which petroleum dominates the economy of the country. The CSO said that in 1982 petroleum exports accounted for 84 per cent of total exports, but by last year this contribution had fallen to less than 80 per cent.

The review complained of difficulties it has encountered in trying to measure direct investment capital employed in the economy. These difficulties centred mainly on the failure of businesses to respond to the CSO's survey.

CABINET SAID DIVIDED OVER BRUNSWIJK REBELS

PM031925 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 29 Oct 86 p 3

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Surinamese Cabinet Deeply Divided Over Action Against Brunswijk"]

[Text] Paramaribo -- Conflict has arisen in the Surinamese cabinet over the political and military line to be followed against the rebel group of Ronnie Brunswijk in eastern Suriname. Prime Minister Radhakishun is in favor of a settlement with the rebel group, while a faction under the leadership of Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg wants to go on waging an unyielding war against the rebels. There has even been talk of a possible break in the cabinet soon.

Prime Minister Radhakishun is irritated by the shortage of information from the Army leadership about the course of the fighting in eastern Suriname and about the precise numbers of dead and wounded, especially among the civilian population.

He is angry about the murder by the military of young maroons [bosnegers] suspected of sympathizing with Brunswijk. The prime minister does not wish to accept any political responsibility for these deaths.

The Radhakishun faction also thinks that Herrenberg should resign because he has spent a long time abroad without the knowledge or approval of the cabinet. The self-willed behavior of the foreign minister, who was for a long time personal adviser to Army leader Bouterse, has given rise to growing irritation among some of his colleagues ever since the formation of the Radhakishun cabinet. They also consider that Herrenberg is unsuitable to reopen talks with the Netherlands about the restoration of relations and the resumption of development aid. His controversial links with the cocaine trade are now being used against him.

According to reports Prime Minister Radhakishun summoned his foreign minister to criticize his foreign trips, which are considered to be unnecessary and also expensive. In the period since September, during which Herrenberg has been absent, Suriname's last ambassador to The Hague, Henk Heidweiler, succeeded Herrenberg as personal adviser to Bouterse. Heidweiler is considered to be a pragmatist who wants nothing to do with radical policies toward foreign countries and toward the Netherlands in particular.

The hostilities between Brunswijk and the Surinamese Army have escalated to such an extent that a natural barrier now exists between the two sides. Brunswijk has damaged the bridge on the Cottica River so badly that communications between Paramaribo and the eastern towns of Moengo and Albina were practically broken yesterday. On one side of the river are the Brunswijk's troops and on the other Bouterse's units.

The bridge is only 5 km from the mining town of Moengo and 95 km from Paramaribo. The neighboring bridge which belongs to the Suralco mining company, is still intact. It was not clear yesterday whether civilians in the area are being allowed to use it. Large numbers of people on the move were stranded by the bridge Monday and Tuesday [27 and 28 October].

In Stolkertsijver near the Commewijne River bridge Brunswijk and his Jungle Commando were involved in fighting with Bouterse's soldiers. One member of the Brunswijk group is said to have been killed. The fighting took place 50 km from Paramaribo on the road to Moengo. Stolkertsijver has been reinforced with a garrison by Bouterse because the bridge over the Commewijne is viewed as a strategic key position in the defense of the densely populated region of greater Paramaribo.

WORKERS EVACUATED FOLLOWING BRUNSWIJK GANG RAID

FL312230 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A large part of the work force employed at the Patamacca Agriculture Company has been evacuated to Paramaribo because the management cannot guarantee their safety. Four weeks ago, the Oil Palm Company was burned down by members of the Brunswijk Gang, who also took some staff members hostage but were later released.

Patamacca employs over 800 people whose jobs are now in danger, and the near future of the company cannot be determined. This issue was discussed at a meeting with the workers last Wednesday [29 October]. The workers will, however, be paid until the end of December. What happens after that depends on the development in the Patamacca area. These developments will decide when production could be resumed.

BOUTERSE EYES ECONOMIC BOOST FROM LIBYA, IMF

FL011530 Bridgetown CANA in English 1401 GMT 1 Nov 86

[By M.Z. Ali]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Nov 1, CANA -- Suriname's dismal economic landscape has brightened somewhat with the important bauxite industry showing renewed faith in the country and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) apparently now willing to offer some economic support.

The country's two bauxite producers, Suriname Aluminum Company [Suralco] and Billiton Company of Suriname have just announced plans to invest up to 160 million dollars in the industry here over the next five years, though not without some belt-tightening.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Subhaas Mungra has expressed some optimism that this former Dutch colony could be in line for some badly-needed economic support from the IMF, declaring here recently that Suriname and the fund could reach agreement on the conditions of the support.

Discussions two years ago between the two failed and the Surinamese economy, suffering under the weight of the withdrawal of generous Dutch financial assistance, had limped along.

The Dutch suspended aid to Suriname after more than a dozen government opponents were shot dead in December 1982 in circumstances still to be fully explained by the country's military rulers, led by former army sergeant, now Colonel Desi Bouterse.

The deaths of the opponents of the country's military rulers, the military-style attacks on known anti-government radio stations, and a generally authoritarian style of administration, helped frighten off potential investors in recent years, making life that much more difficult here.

Falling prices for bauxite, Suriname's major export commodity, added to the country's woes. Thus, the announcements from Suralco and Billiton of their near 200 million dollars investments in the next five years, must have been welcome news for the embattled economy. Importantly, half the amount will go directly to develop new bauxite mines to replace old, exhausted ones. The other half will be used to upgrade installations and to finance general maintenance.

But the two companies did not just pour the money into the industry indiscriminately. They set some economically, and, perhaps, politically stiff conditions before agreeing to the investments. One of the major conditions has been a drastic reduction in the industry's work force, a move which required consent from the government before it could be implemented.

The number of employees in the industry has already been slashed from 6,000 to 4,300 and will be reduced to less than 3,000 by 1990. The government also agreed to drop its tax on the industry at a considerable cost to its budget. But the 200-million-dollar investments will mean production will be safeguarded for the next 20 years, even if at a level 40 percent below that of six years ago.

Suriname's second most important export commodity, rice, has fared little better than bauxite, which has accounted for up to 80 percent of its foreign exchange income. The industry has grown in importance to the economy, contributing nine percent of the foreign exchange earned last year, in contrast to little more than five percent eight years ago. Earnings from rice exports rose in the period from 32 million guilders in 1977 to 77 million (one guilder; 57 U.S. cents) last year. But international market conditions have deteriorated during that time, and more recently, the situation has been exacerbated by a price war between Thailand and the United States, the world's largest rice producers.

The upshot of this war has been to force down the price of rice on the world market, making life nearly impossible for comparatively small producers such as Suriname. But the country has been somewhat insulated from the full impact of the international market conditions of preferential treatment it receives for rice exported to the European community under the Lome Convention, the trade and aid pact which links about 70 developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific with the EC.

Some 70 percent of Suriname's rice is exported to the EC under Lome, named after the Togolese capital where the first accord was signed. But some rice industry officials here fear that their competitiveness in Europe might be eroded as more producers enter the market, among them Guyana which is one of the larger rice producers in the region and which is also a signatory to the convention. As Suriname seeks better deals for its exports, it is also in search of alternate sources of financial assistance to plug the gap created by the suspension of Dutch aid.

Bouterse has flirted with the idea of developing relations with Libya which has promised the former Dutch colony 100 million dollars in assistance, and which has opened a people's bureau (embassy) here. Suriname is also seeking aid from the IMF, specifically the funds compensatory financing facility. Assistance is required for balance of payments support, and Finance Minister Mungra said agreement could be reached, with government even hinting at a currency devaluation. Central Bank President Heng Goedschalk, believes external assistance is necessary to arrest the slide in the country's economy.

Meanwhile, a series of stop-gap measures have been put in place to curb growth of a parallel market that sprung up as import restrictions created shortages of sole items here. Government has set up a distribution and control apparatus to ensure fair distribution of scarce commodities and to check speculation. Measures are also required to reduce the deficit estimated at 500 million guilders, or some 20 percent of gross domestic product.